

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE TRUE SOUTHERN, Established June 1, 1886.

VOL. LIII. NO. 1

"Be Just and Fear Not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

Sumter, S. C., Wednesday, August 16, 1922

CONSOLIDATED AUG. 2, 1881.

## COTTON CROP ESTIMATE INCOMPLETE

### Government Report on Crop Conditions Did Not Include Abandoned Acreage or Boll Weevil Damage

Washington, Aug. 10.—Estimates of cotton acreage abandoned up to July, and extent of boll weevil damage to July 25 were not included in the August 1 cotton crop statement of the department of agriculture according to a letter received today by Senator Harris, Democrat, of Georgia from Leon M. Estabrook, chief of the crop reporting division of the department. "The percentage of damage from boll weevil indicated by these (county) reports was not deducted from the regular report of 70.8 per cent of normal," said Mr. Estabrook, "because in arriving at that estimate the factors likely to affect the yield per acre, including boll weevil, were fully considered by the field statisticians and crop reporters."

Senator Harris' inquiry was prompted, he said, by many requests as to whether the boll weevil and abandoned acreage factors were subtracted in considering the August 1 government report.

"Many cotton growers," said Senator Harris, "contend that failure to make a clear distinction in the reports has operated to depress the price of cotton and fails to give an accurate prospect of a greater cotton shortage than now anticipated."

Mr. Estabrook informed Senator Harris that county agents in 235 out of 846 counties reported an average acreage abandonment of 7.1 per cent.

The senate late today passed a bill by Senator Harris providing for publication by the department of commerce of statistics regarding the world's supply of cotton on hand July 31.

"This 7.1 per cent was not deducted and could not properly be deducted from the 73,852,000 acres reported to be in cultivation June 25," said the crop reporting chief, "because it is presumed prior to that date and that any abandonment that may have occurred between June 25, the date of the department's estimate of acreage, and July 1, the date of the county agents' estimate, was negligible."

"If we assume that 7.1 per cent of the planted acreage was abandoned before June 25, and the acreage remaining in cultivation on that date was correctly estimated at 34,852,000 the total planted acreage would be 37,516,000, the abandoned acreage would be 2,663,000 and the remainder would represent the acreage in cultivation as estimated by the department."

Regarding boll weevil damage, Mr. Estabrook added:

"The supplementary report also shows that the county agents estimated that 80.2 per cent of the total cotton acreage was infested with the boll weevil. As to damage to the crop from boll weevil up to July 25 the returns were so incomplete as to make a satisfactory estimate for the United States impracticable. However, state commissioners of agriculture reported the damage as ranging from 1.4 per cent in North Carolina to 60 per cent in Georgia; county agents report the damage as nothing in Virginia and Missouri to 32.4 per cent in Georgia; cotton reporters, as nothing in Virginia and Missouri to 43 per cent in Florida and field statisticians report a maximum damage of 23 per cent in Georgia and Louisiana."

## SMITH DEMANDS INVESTIGATION

Washington, Aug. 10.—Investigation of charges that "undue methods or practices are being employed by the trade in restraining the natural operations of the law of supply and demand" and depressing cotton prices was proposed in a resolution introduced today by Senator Smith (Democrat) of South Carolina. The resolution was referred to the agriculture committee.

Senator Smith's resolution recited that the cotton carried over was less than normal and that reports on the growing crop indicated a yield below the world demand. It also stated that the boll weevil damage was "more extensive and severe than ever before in history," making the yield entirely problematical.

"The price of cotton in the markets has failed utterly to respond to these conditions," said Senator Smith's resolution.

Senator Smith made public a letter from J. S. Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton Association, reporting that New York and English cotton speculators were working together to beat down the market.

## RAIL STRIKE IS GROWING MORE SERIOUS

### Train Men Refuse to Move Trains Where Troops Are on Guard—Renewed Outbreaks of Violence

Chicago, Aug. 11.—Serious threats to traffic by the refusal of trainmen to move trains where troops are on guard, renewed outbreaks of violence resulting in several deaths and the possibility of walkouts by maintenance of way men on various roads marked the progress of the strike of shop crafts employees, as the railroad heads and union leaders gathered for conferences today to consider separately President Harding's proposal for ending the strike. Santa Fe switchmen joined the trainmen in protests against working under guards and the situation on the Santa Fe at Needles, Barstow and other California points was further aggravated when the entire yard force at Fresno left their posts, notifying the company that they would refuse to return until the guards are removed.

Two non-union New York Central employees at Cleveland were killed, two Rock Island negro shop employees were hurt, but probably not fatally wounded.

## Two Homicides in Barnwell County

### Alfred Hill Killed by Joe Wood—Boy Shoots Stepfather

Barnwell, Aug. 11.—Alfred Hill, white farmer, who lived seven or eight miles from Barnwell, was shot and instantly killed late this afternoon by Joe Wood, another white farmer. The two men met in the road near Patterson's old mill and according to Wood and Monroe Harley, young white men, a quarrel ensued. It is claimed that Hill fired the first shot, which did not take effect. Wood then fired twice, both bullets taking effect, one in the eye and the other in the chest.

Wood is being brought to the Barnwell jail tonight by Sheriff Sanders and an inquest will be held tomorrow morning.

The cause of the trouble is not known, but it is presumed here that warrants sworn out by Hill a few days ago for Monroe Harley and two of the sons of Wood in connection with the operation of a distillery led to the shooting.

Both Hill and Wood are middle aged men and Hill had lost one arm in a ginny some years ago.

D. M. Mims Killed by Moise Hair. Williston, Aug. 11.—About 6:30 o'clock this morning one mile east of Elko, which is three miles from Williston, Moise Hair, Jr., shot and instantly killed his stepfather, D. M. Mims. The only eyewitnesses were Quincy Hair, 15-year-old brother of Moise Hair, and Jesse Hair, a distant relative.

From the testimony introduced at the coroner's inquest at Elko this morning, it seems that Mims and young Hair became involved in an argument and Hair says that Mims made at him with a knife and was cursing him at the same time. Hair says he ran out of the house and that Mims pursued him with the knife in his hand. Hair fired once and continued running and was followed by Mims. He then fired twice and Mims fell.

All three bullets took effect, one piercing the heart. One entered the stomach and the other struck the right arm.

## Kills Young Negro Criminal Assault Attempted in Bethune

Bethune, Aug. 10.—George D. Kelly, salesman at the Lynchburg Pharmacy here, shot and killed Leslie Blackman, a negro boy, yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock. The boy was employed as a porter about the drug store and was sent to a residence on an errand in the afternoon, and while there attempted to criminally assault an 11 months old girl baby.

When Mr. Kelly's attention was called to the crime, he took the negro to the room and there fired a bullet into the boy's body.

Sheriff Welch and Coroner Dixon were notified and arrived here about 8 o'clock last night. At the inquest which was then held the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

ter, "and it is the general talk of the trade that a powerful combine has been formed for the purpose of beating cotton prices down, it being stated that this combine is composed of some of the biggest financial interests in New York—some of the biggest speculators there, and some of the biggest speculators in England—and that they boast that they will beat the price of cotton down to 15 cents. Through some of the most reliable sources I am given this information."

## RAILWAY EXECUTIVES DRAFT REPLY

### Agree to Accept President Harding's Second Strike Proposal Conditionally

New York, Aug. 11 (By the Associated Press).—The executive heads of 148 American railways tonight conditionally accepted President Harding's second proposal for settlement of the nationwide rail strike.

This unofficial announcement was made shortly after 7 o'clock following a prolonged conference at the Grand Central terminal surrounded by the greatest secrecy.

Officially, it was merely stated that a committee representing virtually all the railroads in the country would wait on President Harding at the White House tomorrow afternoon with a reply to his program drafted by a committee appointed by the Association of Railway executives and approved by the body as a whole.

The conditions which went into the acceptance, according to unofficial sources, were:

First: That the president's request that the strikers be taken back should be interpreted that as many strikers should be rehired as should be needed by the roads to bring their shop forces to normal.

Second: That such strikers should be taken back unconditionally and that the railroad labor board should determine whether they were to regain their seniority privileges.

President Harding had suggested that all strikers be given back their old jobs and that the question of seniority be left to the railroad labor board to be thrashed out later.

Although a formal statement to the press issued after the meeting by T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, set forth that "the action of the railway executives had not been made public until it has been submitted to the president," said Robert S. Binkherd, assistant to Mr. Cuyler declined to state what had transpired at today's session. This statement nevertheless was obtained from Mr. Binkherd.

"The reply to President Harding was not looked upon by the executives as a compromise on the question of seniority. It is, however, a reply which we trust will be received by both the president and the country."

"Legally, we believe our stand will be beyond reproach. It is neither antagonistic to the president's proposal nor to the stand announced in the executive's reply of August 1 to the first proposal submitted by Mr. Harding, in which they expressed a determination to stand by their pledges to loyal employees and to new men who had been hired to take the places of strikers."

President Harding's first proposal was three horned.

The first two conditions—that the wage decisions of the railroad board must be recognized by both sides and that lawsuits arising from the strike must be dismissed for settlement by the board—were accepted by the executives.

The third—that strikers be reinstated with their seniority privileges unimpaired—was flatly rejected, on the ground that pledges had been made to local employees and forces recruited since the strike.

A preliminary conference attended by representatives of Eastern lines ushered in today's major assembly. Although no formal announcement was made concerning matters discussed at the preliminary session it was generally understood that the Eastern executives formulated the fight to the finish policy on seniority which they later introduced at the general meeting.

After all the executives had gone into session behind closed doors, a flurry was caused by the sudden appearance in the ante-room of Haley Fiske, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, a heavy holder of rail securities.

The report rapidly spread that he had arrived with an important message from financial interests. After his presence had been announced at the conference he remained in the ante-room, where he was joined by Mr. Cuyler. It later was announced that his name had not been mentioned in the conference and from Mr. Fiske's office came denial that his presence outside the conference chamber had any connection with the rail strike.

## Lieut. Governor Works as Guard

### Acting Chief Executive of Nebraska Takes Job as Strike Guard

Lincoln, Neb., August 12.—Lieut. Governor Barrows, for the past week acting chief executive, is also working as a five dollar a day strike guard for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. He says the lieutenant-governorship has honor, but no remuneration. He took this work when he and his wife found she had three dollars and forty cents in the bank, and he one dollar and sixty cents in his pocket, with not another cent in sight.

## RAILROAD PARALYSIS THREATENED

### Strike of Shopcraft Employees Assumed More Serious Aspect To-day

Chicago, Aug. 12.—The strike of rail shop crafts employees had assumed a still more threatening aspect today as the walkout entered the seventh week. Complete paralysis of railroad transportation in various sections, particularly in the far west, northwest and southwest was threatened, as the big four brotherhood men abandoned work or called meetings to consider quitting in protest against the presence of armed guards on railroad properties, or against handling allegedly defective equipment. The trainmen's walkout started when crews went up trans-continental Santa Fe trains in the California and Arizona deserts and freight on the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern and gradually has taken on importance during the last twenty-four hours.

By the Associated Press. "None of the reasons given for lawless acts is valid," Mr. Wells declared. "The Santa Fe has asked no man to take out unsafe equipment. It has no unsafe equipment and has been and is literally meeting all requirements of the safety appliance act. Inspectors of the bureau of safety, interstate commerce commission, have made many examinations recently of the Santa Fe power and have given the company a clean bill of health."

"The sympathetic strikers have given no specifications as to unsafe equipment or other unsafe conditions in the environment where the strike took place. For justification of their lawless and inhuman conduct at Needles and other desert places they are driven to refer to some bomb throwing a few days ago at San Bernardino, 250 miles away from Needles, where the trouble has not been of a sort to induce train service men to refuse to perform their accustomed duties, and which incidentally occurred subsequently to the calling of the strike at Needles."

"After abandoning trains filled with people including aged, infirm, women and children in the desert with the mercury at 120 in the shade, the strike committee of the 'Big Four' in session at Needles received a committee of five, representing the marooned passengers who asked them to man the trains to help the sufferers. They were told that 'not a damned wheel would turn until the Santa Fe railroad removed the guards about its yards.'"

"In addition to the indefensible treatment of the passengers, nearly 300 carloads of perishable products belonging to farmers are standing at Needles and other points and are fast deteriorating."

Pueblo, Kan., Aug. 13.—Missouri Pacific railroad locomotive firemen working between Pueblo and Horace, Kan., went on strike at 2 o'clock this morning because, they allege, the equipment was not in safe condition. Twenty-five men are affected. As a result all Missouri Pacific traffic on this division is tied up.

Los Angeles, Aug. 13.—Members of the Big Four brotherhoods employed by the Santa Fe railway at Winslow, Ariz., and Albuquerque, N. M., went on strike tonight, according to an announcement by I. L. Hibbard, general manager of the company's coast lines.

Las Vegas, Aug. 13.—In accordance with an agreement to move marooned passengers out of the blistering heat of the desert, four trains left here last night, headed and inspected by strikers. The trains are the Los Angeles limited, Continental limited and Overland Express, west bound, and the Overland Express, east bound.

All four trains proceeded slowly for the first mile out of Las Vegas, with striking rail men riding on all cars to frustrate any possible attempts to haul non-union employees out of town, the train crews refusing according to the strike committee, to handle trains carrying such passengers.

Meanwhile approximately 150 non-union employees and guards were marooned in the famous "bull pen" built during the 1911 strike. Strikers are picketing the town to prevent the delivery of food to these men. Foodstuffs which the Overland Express last night brought in for the non-unionists remained outside the yards, the truck men refusing to handle the shipment.

Governor Emmitt D. Boyle arrived here last night on the Overland Express after having been marooned at Millford, Utah, and Caliente, Nev.

He said he would confer with J. H. Fulmer, United States marshal, who is here representing the federal government.

## Ten Persons Killed.

Annandale, Minn., Aug. 13.—Ten persons dead and more than two score injured was the toll tonight of a wreck on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway here late yesterday when a west-bound passenger train crashed into a truck and then plowed into a freight train standing on a side track.

Funny things happen. One day last week a millionaire's son was out of trouble.

It is hard to love thy neighbor when he loves thy lawn mower.

## BROTHERHOODS VIOLATED AGREEMENT

### Railroad Officials Charges Big Four With Deliberate Conspiracy and Inhumanity

Chicago, Aug. 13.—The action of members of "Big Four" brotherhoods in abandoning through passenger trains at Needles, Ariz., Barstow, Calif., and Seligman, Ariz., was denounced tonight as a deliberate conspiracy, a violation of their agreements with the railroads and an inhuman act by A. G. Wells, vice president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.

"None of the reasons given for lawless acts is valid," Mr. Wells declared. "The Santa Fe has asked no man to take out unsafe equipment. It has no unsafe equipment and has been and is literally meeting all requirements of the safety appliance act. Inspectors of the bureau of safety, interstate commerce commission, have made many examinations recently of the Santa Fe power and have given the company a clean bill of health."

"The sympathetic strikers have given no specifications as to unsafe equipment or other unsafe conditions in the environment where the strike took place. For justification of their lawless and inhuman conduct at Needles and other desert places they are driven to refer to some bomb throwing a few days ago at San Bernardino, 250 miles away from Needles, where the trouble has not been of a sort to induce train service men to refuse to perform their accustomed duties, and which incidentally occurred subsequently to the calling of the strike at Needles."

"After abandoning trains filled with people including aged, infirm, women and children in the desert with the mercury at 120 in the shade, the strike committee of the 'Big Four' in session at Needles received a committee of five, representing the marooned passengers who asked them to man the trains to help the sufferers. They were told that 'not a damned wheel would turn until the Santa Fe railroad removed the guards about its yards.'"

"In addition to the indefensible treatment of the passengers, nearly 300 carloads of perishable products belonging to farmers are standing at Needles and other points and are fast deteriorating."

Pueblo, Kan., Aug. 13.—Missouri Pacific railroad locomotive firemen working between Pueblo and Horace, Kan., went on strike at 2 o'clock this morning because, they allege, the equipment was not in safe condition. Twenty-five men are affected. As a result all Missouri Pacific traffic on this division is tied up.

Los Angeles, Aug. 13.—Members of the Big Four brotherhoods employed by the Santa Fe railway at Winslow, Ariz., and Albuquerque, N. M., went on strike tonight, according to an announcement by I. L. Hibbard, general manager of the company's coast lines.

Las Vegas, Aug. 13.—In accordance with an agreement to move marooned passengers out of the blistering heat of the desert, four trains left here last night, headed and inspected by strikers. The trains are the Los Angeles limited, Continental limited and Overland Express, west bound, and the Overland Express, east bound.

All four trains proceeded slowly for the first mile out of Las Vegas, with striking rail men riding on all cars to frustrate any possible attempts to haul non-union employees out of town, the train crews refusing according to the strike committee, to handle trains carrying such passengers.

Meanwhile approximately 150 non-union employees and guards were marooned in the famous "bull pen" built during the 1911 strike. Strikers are picketing the town to prevent the delivery of food to these men. Foodstuffs which the Overland Express last night brought in for the non-unionists remained outside the yards, the truck men refusing to handle the shipment.

Governor Emmitt D. Boyle arrived here last night on the Overland Express after having been marooned at Millford, Utah, and Caliente, Nev.

## Ten Persons Killed.

Annandale, Minn., Aug. 13.—Ten persons dead and more than two score injured was the toll tonight of a wreck on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie railway here late yesterday when a west-bound passenger train crashed into a truck and then plowed into a freight train standing on a side track.

Funny things happen. One day last week a millionaire's son was out of trouble.

It is hard to love thy neighbor when he loves thy lawn mower.

## RAIL OUTRAGES GROWING WIDESPREAD

### Passenger Train Bombed in New Jersey—Round House Burned in Maine

North Bergen, N. J., Aug. 13.—Three bombs hurled at the Weehawken local of the West Shore railroad, as it crossed a culvert near Granton junction tonight, shattered the windows of three coaches and injured ten persons, five seriously, officials of the road reported. The train, filled with passengers returning home after the week-end holidays, was traveling a slow rate of speed as the explosions came. It was rumbling across the bridge when the entire train was shaken by the three explosions. The passengers were thrown into a panic as they were showered by flying glass. Ambulance and police reserves were rushed to the scene from here.

The police learned that shortly before the Weehawken local was due at Granton, an automobile, said to have carried three men, was seen standing by the side of the railroad right of way.

A wrecking crew sent to the scene helped the damaged train into Weehawken, where the more seriously injured were given first aid. The West Shore is a subsidiary of the New York Central railroad.

## Round House Burned.

Portland, Maine, Aug. 13.—Fifteen locomotives of the Maine Central, Boston & Maine and Portland company and round house were destroyed in a fire here today. The damage is estimated at \$1,000,000. The police said before the fire was discovered by deputy sheriffs on guard two explosions were heard.

## Fire Upon Officers.

San Bernardino, Cal., Aug. 13.—Disorders in connection with the railroad labor situation here broke out last night, several guards and deputy marshals being fired upon by unidentified men at the Santa Fe railroad yards.

Subsequently many shots were exchanged. Previous to the shooting three torpedoes placed on a street car track near the Santa Fe station exploded.

"If the question of martial law is put up to me I certainly will recommend it," O. S. Green, chief deputy United States marshal, told a delegation of union men. "This shooting on my men requires drastic recommendations."

## Want Troops Moved.

Joliet, Ill., Aug. 13 (By the Associated Press).—Efforts to end the tie-up on Joliet & Eastern railroad, Chicago's urban belt line, failed today when representatives of the Big Four brotherhoods rejected a proposal that they return to work upon the removal of state troops from before the gate of the yards. They demanded that the soldiers who have been on duty since last Monday's fatal outbreak of rioting be entirely removed from the vicinity of the yards.

## Strikes at Winslow.

Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 13.—Members of the "Big Four" brotherhoods, employed by the Santa Fe railway at Winslow, Ariz., went out at 8 o'clock tonight, according to information received here by I. L. Hibbard, general manager of the company's coast lines.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—New developments in the railroad transportation strike situation, including the abandonment of trains in the far west, bombing of passenger train, looting of excursionists, at Granton Junction, New Jersey, dynamiting of Frisco railroad bridge at Ash Grove, Missouri, destruction by fire at Wichita Falls and southwestern railway shops at Wichita Falls, Texas, marked the early hours of the seventh week, while railroad heads and strike leaders were decked over the president's proposals for peace. The walkout of Santa Fe crews, who left trains stranded in the deserts of California, Arizona and New Mexico, spread rapidly over the Southern Pacific and other western lines. The suffering is great among marooned passengers, especially women, children and aged. It is stated that the federal authorities have begun an investigation.

It is reported, unofficially, that the Richland county board of commissioners is to meet in special session Monday afternoon to consider the Wateree river bridge matter. It is also stated that the impression prevails in Columbia that a way will be found to provide the ten thousand dollars heretofore pledged by the Columbia Chamber of Commerce as Richland county's share of the cost of the swamp causeway.

"In the Good Old Summer Time" was written in winter.

The razorback hog is reported dwindling; but they may be growing safety razors.

The ice man is taking up his summer quarters.

Going South is fine; but a cash-ier, who did it was caught.

The ice man is taking up his summer quarters.

## FLEXIBLE TARIFF PLAN APPROVED

### Senate Places Great Power in Hands of President

Washington, Aug. 11.—A flexible tariff plan proposing authority for the president to increase or decrease the tariff rates in the pending bill until July 1, 1924, was approved tonight by the senate. The vote was 36 to 20, with three Republicans opposing and two Democrats supporting.

Just before approving the plan the senate adopted, 34 to 19, an amendment by Senator Bursum (Republican) of New Mexico which would provide that after July 1, 1924, no duties could be changed except by authority of congress. Eighteen Republicans and all the Democrats supported this amendment. The plan as finally approved is a sharp modification of that originally proposed. The president is prohibited from using American valuation except in the case of dyes and certain coal tar chemicals covered in two paragraphs of the bill and is required to base changes in rates on the differences in the "cost of production" at home and abroad instead of on difference in "conditions of competition."

Also the president could not change duties from specific to ad valorem, or from ad valorem to specific, nor transfer articles from the dutiable list to the free list or from the free list to the dutiable list, nor could he raise any rate beyond any maximums specifically fixed in the bill. Alterations in rates, which would be limited to 50 per cent of the figures fixed in the bill, would become effective within 60 days after the issuing of a proclamation providing for such changes, but a proclamation could not be issued until there had been investigation and a report of findings as to facts by the tariff commission.

Under an amendment by Senator Reed (Democrat) of Missouri, the commission before making its recommendations to the president would be required to hold public hearings and give public notice in advance of such hearings.

In ascertaining the differences in costs of production the president as far as he found it practicable would be required to take into consideration:

"The differences in conditions in production including wages, costs of material and other items in costs of production of such or similar merchandise in the United States and in competing foreign countries."

"The differences in the wholesale selling price of domestic and foreign merchandise in the principal markets of the United States."

"Any advantages granted to a foreign producer by a foreign government or by a person, partnership, corporation or association in a foreign country."

The original provision that in considering prices as factors the president should allow for only "reasonable" profits was eliminated.

With the flexible tariff fight out of the way, the senate approved provisions dealing with unfair methods of competition and unfair acts in importation of merchandise into the United States. It then rejected the so-called scientific tariff amendments proposed by Senators Frelinghuysen (Republican) of New Jersey and Jones (Democrat) of New Mexico 34 to 18.

Senator Frelinghuysen sought to have the salaries of members of the tariff commission increased from \$7,000 to \$10,000 a year, but his amendment was rejected with a great chorus of "noes." With a similar chorus the senate rejected another amendment proposing to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the commission to conduct tariff investigations.

President Harding also took a hand in the fight today, outlining his views to several senators who were summoned to the White House and later in a letter to Chairman Mcumber of the finance committee, which was read to the senate.

In the all day debate the flexible plan was assailed by Democratic leaders as surrender of the functions of congress and a dangerous precedent, and was defended by majority senators as necessary to take care of American industry during the constantly shifting conditions in the world.

Senator Underwood, Alabama, the Democratic leader, declared the proposal was a "direct retreat" of congress from the authority which it held to levy taxes and a retreat from the responsibility that rested on congress and which it had no right to delegate.

Fred R. Sibert, a member of the Browning evangelistic party, will speak to the Bible class of Broad Street Church at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow. Every one is urged to hear this most earnest and enthusiastic speaker of wide experience.

The ice man is taking up his summer quarters.

## ROOSEVELT TRYING TO SAVE FACE

### Order Closing Charleston Navy Yard Not Rescinded But Will Not Be Executed

Washington, Aug. 11.—Further conference today between President Harding and Senator Smith (Democrat) of South Carolina and Theodore Roosevelt, acting secretary of the navy, regarding the order to close the Charleston, S. C., navy yard September 1 developed that the order probably would stand indefinitely but would not be executed for the present.

As a result of the conferences it was stated officially the activities of the yard will be left virtually unimpaired for some time to come. There will be no immediate or wholesale reduction of the working force at Charleston, it was said, pending further consideration of the matter by the president and other officers of the government pending further negotiations. Secretary Roosevelt's order meantime standing unchanged.

## Navy Yard Fate Not Determined

### Roosevelt to Again Confer With Smith and Hardin

Washington, Aug. 10.—Efforts to secure modification or rescinding of the order of Acting Secretary Roosevelt of the navy closing the Charleston, S. C., navy yard September 1 were the subject of several conferences today, with chances said to be that the order would stand.

As the result of recent conferences between President Harding and Senator Smith, Democrat, of South Carolina, and Mr. Roosevelt on the question, Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republican leader, today conferred with Mr. Roosevelt to see if it would be possible to keep open the Charleston yard.

The question has not been decided finally, it was said, as Mr. Roosevelt is to confer again with the president and also with Senator Smith.

President Harding was said to be disposed to keep open the yard if any possible means can be found, but so far, it was stated, Mr. Roosevelt has found no reason by which the closing order can be modified.

Suggestions have been made that the Shipping Board might find some use for the Charleston yard, but Secretary Roosevelt today informed callers that Chairman Lasker, of the board, had advised him that the yard was not needed for government merchant vessels.

Appropriations for all Atlantic coast navy yards, it was said, have been "cut to the limit by the department to keep them in operation." These appropriations, according to Mr. Roosevelt, cannot be trimmed further to furnish funds for the Charleston yard without detriment to the naval service of the other yards.

Senator Smith is continuing his efforts to keep open the yard in his state, and said today that some escape might yet be found from the order.

## Irish Destroying Their Own City

### Business Part of City of Cork Laid in Ruins by Fire

Dublin, Aug. 11 (By the Associated Press).—Confagration raged in Cork throughout Thursday night. The firemen were powerless to put out all the fires. The business part of the city is in ruins. The damage is estimated at 2,000,000 pounds sterling.

National forces from Passage West, have consolidated their positions and pushed outposts to the outskirts of the city. They do not appear, however, to have entered the city as yet. The bulk of the irregular troops are believed to have evacuated the city, although leaving behind numerous snipers who are concealed in the ruins of buildings and terrorizing citizens.

Dublin, Aug. 12.—(By the Associated Press).—It is officially announced that National troops entered Cork Thursday and were given an enthusiastic reception. Seven national troops were killed, many were wounded and some of the troops are missing. It is reported that three men were murdered by irregulars.

The retaining Irregulars burned six barracks and three bridges. The irregular casualties, according to the announcement, were six dead and 29 wounded.

The National forces are in full possession of the postoffice and the customs house.

Corbin, Ky., Aug. 14.—Twelve hundred trainmen, members of the "Big Four" brotherhoods, employed on the Cumberland division of the Louisville &amp